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## PETI-PING AND TIEN-CHING AFTER "LIBERATION"

Pei-p'ing and T'ien-ching have been "liberated." That this is a great vietery in a military sense for the Communists there is no use denying. But politically it has its hidden atumbling blocks. Through lack of administrative talent, the Chinese Communists have encountered many unforeseen troubles in the early experiences of governing a city by Marxism-Leninism and the policies of the new Democrady.

Tolen-ching is the most important industrial center in north China. After the Communists took it over, Communist political workers thought to govern it through the experience they had gained in villages, but in fact they shown themselves failures. When the Communist tropps first entered the city, riding in pedicabs was forbidden; a pedicab passenger was forced to get out and walk, for the Commists claimed that this was imposing on the labor class, forcing a laboring men to sell his strength. As a result, no one dered to ride tare pedicab, and consequently the pullers had no income; so they perforce had to rise on masse and petition the Communist authorities to abolish this ordinance.

The Communists have all along professed to improve the life of peasants and laborers; therefore, as soon as they entered this industrial city of North China, they at once raised the laborers' standards of living, and They also sept out youths without any experience, not even any industrial experience, to supervise in the factories.

The Communist had no way to speed up productics. For example, in the seven mills of the Chung-fang Company, 70 percent of the cotton had to be American or from some other country. The consequence of their all having to remain open was that raw maverials were insufficient! This was changed to operating in turn, and even this was kard to keep going. Thus, not only did they fail to speed up production, but the workmen also failed to benefit a higher scale of living and were forced into greater hardships. At present,

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their wages are less than a third of what they were, in addition to this, the Communist troops occupy their houses at will, and borrow their articles, thus arousing resentment among the population. If it be said that "leftist bearings" and supporting "liberation" are "progress," then Communist actions in Tien-ching have dilven many persons to desertion, because not a few people in Tien-ching affirm that, while the RMT are corrupt, the CCF are even less velcome.

Then people in Pei-ping and T'ien-ching mention the cities, they usually speak of the two together, but this is only because of geography. T'ien-ching is an industrial center. Pei-p'ing a cultural city, an educational center. Today, Pei-p'ing's educational institutions, in both structure and appearance are out of character.

The three famous universities in Pei-p'ing, Pei-ta, Ch'ing-hua, and Yenching have had their ethical courses abolished, while the theories and teachings of Marx and Lenin are already widely taught. In all three universities, courses in Marxism-Leninism have been started. Besides, it is claimed that the law courses in these three universities are not consonant with courses in the New Democracy, but only edicts by which the Kucmintang oppresses the people. While the Communists have not abolished them openly, yet under such ridicule, criticism and attack, 50 percent of the students have already changed their department. What the democratic nations recognize as an indispensable condition of democratic government, namely "law," in the Communist liberated areas just becomes "exceptional."

Today Pei-p'ing is not merely the educational center of North China, but also a training camp for the CCP. In this venerable and tranquil city the Communists have established the People's Revolutionary University, the North China Military Government University, the Morth China University, etc., with training-classes graduating in 4-6 months. They have enrolled about 20,000 students in Marxism-Leningsh, and in Mac Tse-tung's revolutionary doctrines and military tactics.

Besides, there is a "Southern Expedition Workers' Group," which also has 10,000-20,000 students, who are given a short term of training in Pei-p'ing and then sent out to work. In addition, the Communists have started a research institute in Pei-p'ing to give special attention to the difficulties which the Chinese Communists are encountering in their political administration. For example, this institute quite recently was investigating the question of Pei-p'ing's population. According to Communist studies, Pei-p'ing still has 2,500,000 people, of whom only 1,200,000 have work, the remainder being unemployed or idle. They are the started and the started and the started has a started and the started and the started has a started and the started and the started has a started and the s

In "liberated" Pei-p'ing and T'ien-ching at present nothing really constructive can be mentioned. The Communists lack administrative personnel for cities; and Marxism-Leninism certainly does not meet China an aceds.

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